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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 18, 1924.  
CITIES THAT KNOW HOW  
CHANGE FRONT TO CONTROL LABOR  
SUPER-POWER CONFERENCE  
BORAH RESOLUTION SLEEPS  
KEEP AMERICA CLEAN

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1924

No. 12

## Cities That Know How

By Franklin Hichborn.

San Francisco knows how. We know it because our boosters tell us so. It must be true. But—

San Francisco streets are still lighted by gas. San Francisco is the only important city in the country that clings to out-of-date gas-lamp street lighting.

Toronto, Ontario, a city with about the same population as San Francisco, had 47,479 modern electric street lights in 1922, maintained at a cost of \$362,971.60. San Francisco that year had about 14,000 street lights, about 7500 of them being gas, which cost San Francisco \$565,000. But Toronto is not dependent upon a private corporation for its street-lighting. That city enjoys the advantage of public ownership of hydro-electric power.

San Francisco housewives do their cooking over hot, out-of-date, fume-generating gas stoves. Tacoma housewives, Toronto housewives, and the housewives of other Canadian cities are enjoying the advantages of modern electric ranges. San Francisco housewives are denied the privilege of using modern ranges, for the same reason that San Francisco is denied a modern street-lighting system.

Here again other cities "know how" better than San Francisco.

Tacoma is building houses without chimneys. They don't need chimneys in their modern houses up there, for the modern Tacoma householder heats his house with a modern electric heating system. The Tacoma householder pays one-half cent a kilowatt hour for electricity for heating. There is no such household rate in San Francisco.

The writer has before him several monthly bills for electricity rendered Dr. E. J. Perry, 437 Assiboine avenue, Winnipeg, Canada. Dr. Perry being a modern citizen, in a modern town that really "knows how," lights his house, heats his house, has his cooking done all by electricity. He and his family also of course enjoy the advantages of all sorts of electric appliances which are denied citizens of more backward communities which do not "know how" quite so well as Winnipeg. In October, 1922, Dr. Perry used in his home 350 kilowatt hours. For this he paid \$3.50. He used 397 kilowatt hours in December, 1923, for which he paid \$3.95; 450 kilowatt hours in January at a cost of \$4.50; 360 in February at a cost of \$3.60; 442 in March at a cost of \$4.42. Winnipeg, as in the case of most cities that really "know how," owns its own hydro-electric system. But Dr. Perry does not buy his electricity from the publicly-owned plant. He continues to buy it from the privately-owned plant that supplied him before the publicly-owned system was installed. Dr. Perry writes that the privately-owned plant now supplied him with electricity at the same rates charged by the publicly-owned enterprise. So he has not gone over to the new plant, but will do so at any time the private company supplying him attempts to increase rates. The private company is not increasing rates. Indeed, since the bills considered above were rendered, the company has reduced its rates 10 per cent to meet recent reductions of the publicly-owned plant. Dr. Perry now

pays nine-tenths of a cent per kilowatt hour for his household electricity.

But Winnipeg did not always enjoy these low rates, for there was a time when Winnipeg didn't "know how" much better than San Francisco. Dr. Perry at one time paid the same company which he is now paying less than a cent a kilowatt hour, the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, 20 cents a kilowatt hour for electricity to light his house. Needless to say Winnipeg householders did not heat their houses or do their cooking with electricity in those days.

When Winnipeg took steps to enter the class of cities that really "know how" by installing its own hydro-electric system, the company under threat of municipal competition cut its lighting rate from 20 to 10 cents per kilowatt hour. When the publicly-owned plant began operations, the company cut its rate to 7½ cents, soon after reducing it to 3½ cents and then to 2½ cents. Now, the rate where cooking and heating is included is less than a cent.

The privately-owned company has not gone bankrupt. Indeed, it seems to be doing pretty well. But it is safe to say it has cut out waste, the subsidizing of "influential" persons, and extravagant salaries to officials on the inside, and got on the real business basis, which genuine competition on the part of the publicly-owned plant forces.

Winnipeg, by the way, long ago gave up the use of gas, kerosene and whale oil for street-lighting purposes, and now, under public ownership, enjoys thoroughly up-to-date "know how" modern electric street-lighting system.

### WANT YOUR BOOKS FOR SAILORS.

April 6-13, "Book Week for Sailors," conducted by the California Library Association is rounding up thousands of books which will be placed upon vessels of the merchant marine for the use of seamen. Books may be taken to any city or county library in the State with the full assurance that they will be shipped, without delay, to San Francisco, for distribution. The time is short and donors of books for this purpose should take their spare volumes to their local library at once.

Fiction, adventure, travel, history, popular science and other subjects are appropriate for sailor's libraries. These men of the merchant marine, to whom we entrust our lives and our rich cargoes are deserving of this service which will help relieve the monotony of life on the high seas, miles away from civilization.

### OPPOSE WAGE INCREASE.

Postmaster-General New opposes proposed salary increases to post office employees. He said it will cost too much. He favors a \$200 yearly increase in first-class post offices having an annual revenue of \$600,000 and over, and a \$100 yearly increase in first-class offices having an income of less than \$600,000.

Under this system Newark and Jersey City postal workers would be the only ones in that state who would receive a \$200 increase. In New York State there would be but nine cities affected.

### RADICAL PROPOSALS IN CONGRESS.

Farm legislation, now seriously discussed in Congress, is along the same lines advocated by the Populists of 30 years ago, and which brought ridicule and scorn from the best minds of those days.

But there is no ridicule now. This is presidential year, and northwest states and those along the Mississippi river are fermenting with revolt and threaten to leap over political boundaries.

Control of both branches of Congress and the White House are at stake, and the situation calls for the most tactful handling to keep the farmer in line. This revolt has existed before, but never so extensive, and never were the people so distrustful of the old school politician.

Under the circumstances the elder statesmen can not resort to old methods. They can not challenge the patriotism of these citizens, nor can they abuse them. Instead, they are giving serious consideration to some of the most revolutionary proposals ever presented to the Senate.

The cry of "less government in business" has been forgotten, and even from the White House come recommendations that the government loan money to wheat growers that they may purchase live stock and other equipment for diversified farming. This is what "Sockless Jerry" Simpson of Kansas advocated three decades ago.

Of more far-reaching effect, however, is the McNary-Haugen bill, which has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture. This bill would take the exporting of wheat and other exportable commodities out of the hands of private interests and place them in charge of a government commission with large powers.

The bill is based on the fact that Liverpool prices of wheat, less the cost of delivery there, sets the price of wheat in America. The wheat production in this country averages 750,000,000 bushels annually. The domestic consumption totals 600,000,000 bushels, leaving a balance of 150,000,000 bushels that must be sold abroad.

The McNary-Haugen bill would create a commission, set aside \$200,000,000 for its use, and empower it to take charge of this export surplus and sell it in such a way that strong competition would be lessened, and it would not be dumped on foreign markets so prices would be unreasonably affected. The commission will have the same power over other commodities that have a surplus.

The bill would embark the government on ventures undreamed of a few years ago. This is significant, but more significant is the gingerly manner in which it is opposed by those who hate it most heartedly. They see Congress drifting from old moorings, but they are silent. They fear to increase the number of political bricks that are coming their way.

In the agricultural states even business interests favor the bill. They have forgotten their life-long pleas of "private initiative" and "less government in business."

This condition should serve as a lesson to trade unionists, who often overlook the fact that men who oppose them will change their viewpoints when confronted by strong organizations of labor.



**CHANGE FRONT TO CONTROL LABOR.**

The anti-union employer has made another about-face.

As usual this change is for public effect; it is not intended to interfere with his control of workers.

Today the company "union" is popular among these employers. This "union" presents an interesting study in the shifting and tricky attitudes of those who would control labor while professing conversion to democracy in industry.

Up to approximately two decades ago this employer openly opposed his employees uniting.

Later he was forced to yield to organized labor's educational campaign, and then he championed the "open" shop.

This was a concession to the spirit of "a square deal," the vogue at that time.

It was popular then to affect an indifference whether workers belonged to a union or not.

These employers hired spies to discover trade unionists among their workers, but this made no difference to the 100 percenters of that time.

It was the claptrap and bombast that they applauded.

The "open" shop propaganda gradually lost its charm. The theory could not stand analysis.

Today an employer would hardly dare indulge in one of the Parry-Post-Kirby eruptions on "independence" and "liberty."

In some sections the so-called "American" plan has replaced the "open" shop, but this second-hand attempt to commercialize patriotism only appeals to provincials and other low-grade intellects.

When his "open" shop propaganda no longer attracted, the anti-union employer was again forced to shift his position.

He is now seen in a new role. He no longer affects an indifference whether his employees are union or not.

Now he favors joint action by employees. He announces his conversion to unionism—but it must be the right kind.

To satisfy himself that his employees get the right kind of unionism, he organizes a company "union." He writes its constitution and by-laws, and in many cases deducts the dues of every employee who is compelled to join the new device.

A summary of this employer's changes in the last 20 years shows:

First, opposition to employees uniting; declaring for absolute individualism among these workers.

Second, a public indifference whether employees join a union or not; secret discharge of unionists on word of spies.

Third, professing belief in "the right kind of unions"; forming company "union."

Thus it is seen within one-fifth of a century the anti-union employer has taken three positions. In the last position he maintains a complete control of his employees as in the first.

The company "union" will eventually collapse, as have other quack remedies.

The anti-union employer's psychologists and welfare workers can evolve no substitute for trade unionism.

Only control of their own lives will satisfy the workers. Some of them still hope for a shorter route to better conditions. Once again are they putting their trust in others, rather than in themselves.

In time these workers will be disillusioned. They will discover the company "union," as they have discovered other fakes that bear attractive labels.

Organized labor can hasten the day of discovery by agitation against this latest trick that continues the employers' control over workers.

Talk "union label" to all of your friends so they will be convinced of its merits.

**SUPER-POWER CONFERENCE.**

President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, last Monday took part in a conference on super-power called by Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania.

Participating in the conference, aside from President Gompers and Governor Pinchot, were President James P. Noonan of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, President William H. Johnston of the International Association of Machinists, O. S. Beyer, engineer representing the machinists, technical representatives of the power industry and representatives of the public.

President Gompers declared that industry is just beginning to realize how intimately labor is concerned with technical progress.

"No social group," he said, "is more concerned for the increased development of power resources and lowering the cost of power than are the users of the tools of industry and commerce.

"More abundant power at lower rates means more machinery, increases the productive capacity of the tool users and cheapens commodity costs. These in turn mean higher standards of living."

Mr. Gompers declared that labor welcomes technical progress. "To state the case in terms of industrial relations," he continued, "as wage earners and workmen we ask opportunity to participate in the development of industry as an organized group."

Six suggestions for the power industry, which Mr. Gompers believes "will be the most important determining element in the social and economic life of the future," were offered at the conference. They were:

"First—It is required that there be a full and frank acknowledgment on the part of the whole country of the role which labor has to play and of its ability to offer co-operation in practical operation.

"Second—With labor's role fully acknowledged, there must then be a consciousness on the part of the whole industry that those who operate the industry in all of its branches are entrusted with vital functions and have obligations to those within the industry, to the natural wealth brought into use and to other industries and the people as a whole.

"Third—The experience of the industry must determine to a large extent how to organize the factors within the industry on a democratic basis that runs parallel to its functions, so as to discharge these various obligations, with justice.

"Fourth—With experience as a guide in the application of the principle there must come into existence joint representative bodies, in which every useful element within the industry may have a voice and in such manner that it will not be possible for the combined voices of some to smother the voices of others in pursuance of injustice.

"Fifth—These joint organizations of representatives must have as their smallest unit the locality, after which larger units may follow in accordance with the natural lines found in the industry itself.

"Sixth—The industry will find itself, as it has indeed already found itself, hampered by restricting laws placed on the statute books by political organizations lacking the requisite understanding of industrial needs, or fear lest an uncurbed industry might become a moloch; and it will be necessary to open the doors by clearing obstructive legislation."

Understanding is the key to the elimination of industrial waste and co-operation can obtain only where industrial relations conform to these basic principles, Mr. Gompers informed the conference. The regularity of employment is the aspect in which labor is fundamentally interested, he said. "We labor men participating in this conference are fully aware of the importance of this aspect

of the study as well as of our serious obligation not only for the conservation of the power resources of our nation, but for the conservation of those who are an integral part of the nation itself."

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**CHILD HEALTH.**

American labor's indorsement of the May Day Child Health program of the American Child Health Association has just been given in a letter addressed to that organization by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

"I am sure," said President Gompers, in his letter, "that the organized wage earners throughout the country will be glad to do their full share in support of the work undertaken by your organization. It is one of the first concerns of the trade union movement that there shall be conditions established which may make possible the proper care and development of child life and any additional effort in that direction is to be welcomed and encouraged."

"A careful examination of the objects and work of the American Child Health Association indicates clearly to me its worthy character and the necessity for its support," Mr. Gompers continues. "The fact that the United States stands sixth among the nations in child mortality indicates the tremendous amount of work that remains to be done in behalf of the welfare and safety of childhood."

"It should not be necessary to set apart a day for this work and the fact that it is necessary to set apart a day in order to stimulate public interest is an indication of the apathy of a large proportion of our people in regard to the welfare of our future citizenship. Nevertheless, we must work with conditions as they are and I am glad to give my indorsement to the plan to set apart the first of May as a day upon which to emphasize the necessity for the improvement and safeguarding of the health of children and the general conditions surrounding childhood, in order that the children may have a fairer and better chance."

What you do today will have an effect tomorrow. Remember this when inclined to spend your union-earned money for non-union products.

**LET CONGRESS KNOW!**

By Samuel Gompers.

Every corporate interest that wants wide open gates for immigration is at work.

In Washington a powerful lobby is busy day and night.

Organizations of foreign born throughout the country are being induced to adopt resolutions and send petitions to Congress.

Senators and Representatives are being besieged by an organized propaganda. Not all of them have the courage to stand up for American standards.

The Johnson bill does not entirely express what ought to be the American position on immigration, but it comes as near to it as any bill that could be passed.

The American Federation of Labor, for that reason, supports the Johnson bill.

Every trade union in America ought to register its support of the Johnson bill.

Every trade union ought to adopt resolutions which should be forwarded to the Congressman from the district, the Senators from the State and the President of the American Federation of Labor.

This action should be taken immediately. Let Congress know where the wage earners of America stand. The immigration issue is an American issue and it must be settled as an American issue. Let American wage earners voice their demands! Do it immediately, or it may be too late.

Unless the immigration law is passed before June 30 the American ports will be thrown wide open to hordes of immigrants from all countries.

Constant demand for the union label, card and button means ultimate success for our movement.

**OUR REAL RULERS?**

Editor Labor Clarion—Sir: Sixty years ago President Lincoln assured all Americans that theirs was a "government of the people, for the people, and BY the people."

Do the recent disclosures in our national capital demand a different definition of conditions today: say a government of the people, for the politicians and plutocrats, by the party managers?

These last seem to "arrange for the people their wants and desires"; while the plutocrats and politicians "butter their bread on both sides with the masses." Until the plutocrats, who furnish the funds, grant their gracious permission the policies crying for world adoption can have no place on either party platform.

So the waste of our resources incidental to war and "preparedness for the next war" still fills pockets for profiteers—past, present and prospective. This in spite of President Monroe's maxims that "preparedness" causes "vast expense," increases the "danger of collision" and is "a constant stimulus to suspicion and ill-will." He, moreover, added "the moral and political tendency of that system (militarism) is to war and not to peace!" The success of disarmament on our northern border has for over a century amply justified Monroe's new American system.

In line with Monroe, Ramsay MacDonald has, on behalf of British labor, signified a desire to discard the "pompous folly" of the old secret diplomacy, and offer the hand of sincere friendship to all nations. He invites a general disarmament and the submission of international difficulties to impartial tribunals of justice and equity. I am convinced that ninety-nine per cent of our citizens share his sensible views.

Let us have unequivocal declaration from our candidates for office and party managers as to just where they stand on this issue of first importance to the New World and Old World alike!

If now is not the time for such a declaration when will that time be?

EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Calif., April 11, 1924.

**CHEAP LIFE INSURANCE.**

A Washington newspaper is offering \$500 life insurance to subscribers at a cost of \$3.60 per year.

When an anti-union employer presents a \$500 insurance policy to his unorganized workers, they are expected to marvel at his generosity, and to work for \$1 and \$2 a day less than the union rate.

If undertakers were licensed to bury everybody who is dead from the ears up, the undertaking business would be the greatest bonanza in history. Only trouble would be—there wouldn't be half enough undertakers to handle the business. Which means—that there's plenty of room for live ones.—Daily Pep.

It is one thing to "resolute" for the union label, another to demand it when making purchases. Which do you do?

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# Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1924.

One of the employment agency bills passed by the last session of the Legislature, and which the Supreme Court did not get a chance to kill, resulted in two fifty dollar fines being assessed against two employers for resisting arrest by a representative of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in San Diego last week. This bill gave the powers of sheriffs and constables to deputies in that office. Some good has, therefore, resulted from the efforts of those who put the legislation through.

Postal employees are notoriously poorly paid and an effort is now being made to correct to some extent this condition of affairs. The Postmaster-General says it would cost too much to give them a decent wage and for that reason is opposing the plan. Do the American people want the men and women employed by them to be underpaid? We do not believe they do, and if they do not now is the time to inform Congressmen and Senators of that fact and urge them to vote for the pay asked by the organizations of the postal workers as well as for improvements in the conditions under which they work. In order to help in this way you need but spend time enough to write a short letter and disburse two cents for a postage stamp.

Out of all the welter of charges and counter-charges surrounding the scandals now under investigation at Washington, one truth emerges that under no consideration should be lost sight of by the nation. The fight to save the natural resources of the United States has not been won. It has only begun. Conservation won a battle at the time of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, a decade ago. But conservation did not win the war. Far from being discouraged by their defeat, the would-be looters of the nation's oil, mineral and lumber reserves have been ceaselessly at work, gaining steadily as public vigilance relaxed. In recent years, the looters have made big gains, as the Teapot Dome and other scandals only too clearly reveal. In protecting the resources of the people, there is only one thing to do: never forget that the looters and grafters work both day and night and that the people must be always wide awake if they are to save their oil, mineral and lumber reserves. "Constant vigilance is the price of safety," was never more true than when applied to the conservation problem.

## Keep America Clean

The founders of this government were clean of heart and pure of mind. Their immediate successors were actuated by the same good impulses. America stands for an idealism. It exists because humanity had and has an ideal. America's great mission in the world is to lead the world toward pure things—to be before the world an example of men and women working on in freedom toward a higher civilization.

That does not mean that America feels a superiority or is an expression of superiority. It just means that the conditions and the human longings and aspirations that brought this Republic into being were naturally noble and lofty, altruistic and inspiring. They must remain so or America will cease to be America. It may retain the name, but the name will lose its meaning.

Crooks have been debauching the air of America. A foul breath has crept into government. There is a blot on the public morality of our country. There is a stain on the record.

No person who understands America and who feels in his heart what America means could stoop to betrayal of any kind. So there is no use pleading with those who have betrayed. They must go out. All of them must go out.

Cleanliness must come back. America demands a terrific cleanliness—a cleanliness that is uncompromising and inexorable. America demands a nobility of cleanliness, an aristocracy of cleanliness, a great and austere righteousness in public office. That is one of the great expressions of Americanism.

The elections offer Americans their opportunity to speak and to heap their burning condemnation upon those who have betrayed the people's trust—also upon the whole concept of public trust for private gain. The people, in the elections, have the opportunity to sear with blazing wrath the whole sickening, tawdry charlatanism and debauchery that has made the national capital reek with its offending odors.

Labor has in its soul the idealism of America. Labor keeps alight the flaming torch of freedom. Labor has its eyes on the heights. Labor throbs with the great purpose of America. Labor has a mission which is to help America be herself. Labor, with all of the people, has its chance in the coming elections.

There must be one great thought—redeem the spirit of America; cleanse the halls of government; let none but Americans (meaning all that the word means) be put on guard; cleanse the white robe of public office and let the world vision once more a great, clean, noble America, going forward, fighting upward, the champion of human freedom and of human progress!

Moneymad men cannot be depended upon to steer the ship of state true to her traditional course. Is there not enough loyalty, enough unselfishness, enough love of the right in the heart of the citizen of today to take possession of the government and hold her rigidly, without regard for immediate personal inconvenience, within her proper sphere? The answer must come this year, and we have faith that it will come with a thundering command from the masses.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Newspapers that complain of the character of witnesses who have testified against grafters in governmental positions should not overlook the fact that if it is desired to get evidence against a hog it is necessary to go into a hogpen to get it. It surely is not often that evidence against a highwayman is found in a church. There is also some merit in the idea that it takes a thief to catch a thief. The witnesses certainly were as reliable as those they testified against and they served a good purpose in giving the public information that might not otherwise have been revealed to the gaze of the ordinary citizen. Nor is there any satisfaction in the declaration that there has always been such grafting on the part of public officials. We do not believe such an assertion, but even if true that would furnish no reason for allowing it to continue without any attempt being made to curb it or bring it to an end.

James H. Barry, for many years Editor of The Star, and a man absolutely fearless in giving expression to his opinions, was requested by C. K. McClatchy of the Sacramento Bee, to write an article setting forth his views concerning immigration restriction. Mr. Barry was formerly opposed to restriction except in the case of Orientals, but in the article referred to states plainly that the trend of events during the past fifteen years has made it necessary for him to somewhat change his views and that he now is in favor of rigid restriction along the lines provided for in the Johnson bill now pending before Congress and he urges the passage of the measure as absolutely necessary to safeguard the future of the country. Mr. Barry gives his reasons in detail and presents a forceful and logical case in favor of the position he takes. Because of Mr. Barry's wide acquaintance throughout the Nation his article will undoubtedly be very helpful in securing the passage of restrictive immigration legislation.

Criminals used to be afraid of the Federal courts. They felt that there was no opportunity to fix their cases in these courts. But since the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment and the Volstead Act all this has changed. Now the Federal courts are considered capable of being fixed, or, at any rate, the bootlegger is confident that he can get the case against him fixed up either in the courts or elsewhere. This state of affairs is very bad for the country as a whole because it not only breeds contempt for prohibition enforcement laws, but for all law, and the individual who would maintain that this is a healthy state of affairs in a democracy is nothing short of a fool. A college professor in a lecture last week pointed out that at the present time the United States is suffering from three of the causes which contributed to the fall of Rome and Athens when they were at the height of their glory and he pleaded for serious consideration of these facts on the part of the people. Conspicuous among these causes was that of disregard for law and the desire to enjoy life to the full without regard for its effect upon the future. It is not a matter that should be taken lightly. We ought to think twice before passing laws that attempt to enforce upon the people conditions that a majority, or great masses, of them are opposed to, because the result must of necessity be harmful no matter how well intentioned the advocates of such measures may be in urging them.

The spirit engendered in the worker by the union label produces greater efficiency in workmanship, in quality and quantity.

## WIT AT RANDOM

She—Does he belong to the 400?  
She—Yes, he's one of the ciphers.—Jack-o' Lantern.

Fresh—Say, prof, how long could I live without brains?

Prof.—That remains to be seen.—The Guide.

"I have here a letter signed 'A Man in the Street.'"

"Answer it in a hurry. His situation is extra hazardous these days."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Foreman—Here, now, Murphy, what about carrying some more bricks?

Murphy—I ain't feeling well, guv'nor; I'm trembling all over.

Foreman—Well, then, lend a hand with the sieve.—The Continent.

"Guess my girl in college has changed her mind about basket ball. She is evidently going in for something more useful."

"How so?"

"Now she writes that she has made the scrub team."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

According to a contemp., a New York bachelor girl is starting a movement to have all married men identified by tattoo marks, which is a step in the right direction. Black eyes have come to be too common to afford positive proof of a man's matrimonial status.—Buffalo Express.

"Well, one thing, by gorry, Bearcat didn't take his ornerliness from me!" virtuously asserted Gup Johnson of Rumpus Lodge.

"That's a fact!" retorted the wife of his bosom. "You've got all your'n, yet."

An English tourist in Colorado was blown from the wagon seat by a tremendous gust of wind that swooped through a canyon. Picking himself up and brushing the dust from his clothes he remarked, "Do you know, I rawther think you overdo the ventilation in this country."

Mrs. Mulcahy—An' why did yez keep Mickey in after school?

Teacher—I asked him who George Washington was and he only stood and looked at me.

Mrs. Mulcahy—It's dumbfounded the poor b'y was at yer ignorance, likely.

Yabbsley got a telephone message from someone whose name was murmured and who immediately hung up, giving no 'prone number of his own. The message was:

"There is a man sitting in the street near Eighth and Main, who would give almost anything on earth to see you."

It sounded fishy, but Yabbsley was vain so he hurried to the appointed corner and found a man with an accordion and a tin cup, placarded:

"Help the blind."

While calling the roll at the beginning of the term, one of the teachers of the Tech came across the name Carl Sanburg.

"Do you know," she said, looking at the name, "that there is a well-known modern poet whose name is Carl Sandburg?"

"I ain't him," assured the youth.—Indianapolis News.

"Is there no hope for my husband—"

"Go on, madam; . . ."

"Is there no hope, doctor; is there no hope?"

"That depends, madam, on what you are hoping for," said the doctor, reaching for his hat.—Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## TO CERTAIN IMPATIENT ONES.

Carthage and Troy and Rome and Babylon—

Through the slow centuries their pride was wrought;

If to your eyes our progress seems as naught, Be not too harsh with us, impetuous one.

Carthage and Rome—the centuries saw them flower;

And other centuries saw them dust again.

Shall we, who like their founders, are but men, Build you Utopia in half an hour?

We are but men, and we have erred like them.

Shall we then tear our labor stone from stone

And scrap all wisdom that our years have known?

Be not so swift to judge—and then condemn!

This much we know—that something we have done;

And this much more—that there is much to do.

Let us not war, who are so weak and few;

Spare us your sneers, and let us work as one.

Let us strive onward, upward, as we can,

Blundering, fumbling toward the final dream,

Spurred in our darkest hours by some faint gleam

Of that we build—a commonwealth of man!

—Ted Olsen, in Forbes Magazine.

## BORAH RESOLUTION SLEEPS.

By Chester M. Wright.

Is Senator Borah side-stepping his own resolution for recognition of the so-called soviet government in Russia?

Months ago the Senator introduced his resolution with a blare of trumpets and much communist press-agentry.

His resolution was referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. This committee selected a sub-committee, with Borah as chairman, to hold hearings.

Borah defined these hearings as an investigation into soviet propaganda in the United States. This touched but one phase of the resolution which he fathered. It opened the door for only one line of evidence on his resolution.

But Borah, in the three days of the hearing, got a barrel of evidence on that one line.

Then the American Federation of Labor appeared. President Gompers was ready to produce another barrel of evidence. That day the hearings were adjourned so that the Senators might all sit in on the Teapot Dome hearing which was just breaking into big eruption.

The Russian hearing has never been resumed. The communist propaganda has gone on. Senator Borah's resolution sleeps, but the communists do not.

Borah says nothing. For a time the communist newspapers, seeming to speak for him, said he would soon resume the hearings and that the communists would present a great volume of evidence of their childish innocence.

But the communists cannot get in their evidence until the American Federation of Labor has introduced the testimony which it has to offer. Do the communists prefer to sacrifice their own chance to testify rather than let in the barrel of evidence in possession of the American Federation of Labor? Does Borah prefer to let his resolution sleep in a pigeon hole?

The accompanying chart shows some of the ramifications of the communist machine in the United States. It is just a little of the picture. This chart will be laid before Senator Borah's committee, together with supporting evidence, if the Senator ever continues the hearings. While the Borah resolution sleeps the machine pictured in the chart goes on working against democracy, against American institutions, against the American labor movement.



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Rumors were afloat throughout the city during the latter part of last week that a satisfactory settlement of the controversy between New York No. 6 and the Publishers' Association of New York City had been satisfactorily adjusted, but nothing definite was known until telegrams were received by President Stauffer from President Rouse of "Big Six." The settlement as finally agreed upon is best told in the following authentic clipping, taken from the "Industrial News Survey":

"By a vote of 816 to 262, members of Typographical Union No. 6, of New York, N. Y., decided to accept newspaper publishers' offer with regard to wages. Under terms of agreement, which is for 30 months, beginning January 1, 1924, and ending July 1, 1926, printers receive an increase of \$3 a week in wages for six months from January 1 to July 1, 1924, an additional dollar from July 1, 1924 to January 1, 1925, and another dollar from January 1, 1925, to July 1, 1926. Wages heretofore paid have been as follows:

"Day shift, \$55; night shift, \$58, and third shift, \$61. This scale is now increased \$3 a week. The printers originally served a demand on the publishers for a wage increase of \$14 and a reduction of hours from eight to six a day. The publishers offered a wage increase of \$3; the union voted to ask for \$5. The long-term contract calling for a wage increase of \$3 for six months, \$4 for six months and \$5 for eighteen months was a compromise suggested by the publishers."

It has been known that President Howard and other members of the executive council of the union have been in New York for several weeks in an endeavor to settle the controversy, and while many members of Big Six were hopeful of receiving a larger increase, the majority of the membership feel that the settlement is a big victory for the union.

Through the courtesy of Rollin C. Ayres, manager of publicity department of the Zellerbach Paper Co., No. 21 has been presented a magnificently framed copy of the picture of Gutenberg and a reproduction of a leaf "from the original Gutenberg Bible." The following extract, taken from the neat folder accompanying the picture tells the story far better than could the writer, therefore we quote:

"Few people know that a leaf from the original Gutenberg Bible is owned in San Francisco. It is in the library of John Henry Nash, who paid quite a sum for it. The time will come when such a valuable relic, taken from the first book ever printed with movable type, will be priceless. This original page, over four hundred years old, is in an excellent state of preservation, as legible as though it were printed yesterday, which proves that both good paper and good ink were used. Of almost as great interest as a page from the first Bible is an old painting brought to this country from Europe and discovered by Mr. Nash. It is executed by Henry Rashen and is a copy of a painting of Gutenberg which hangs in the Munich Art Gallery. It is said to be one of the finest heads known in the world of portraiture. It occurred to us that a faithful reproduction of these two historical subjects would make an admirable keepsake for all lovers of fine books and fine printing. The keepsake has been so planned that, opened as a double spread, it may be framed and cherished as a perpetual inspiration from that day when the pioneer printer not only so cleverly used the tools of his craft but created the tools himself. \* \* \*

The typography as well as the faithful reproduction of the oil painting in colors is truly a magnificent work of art, and the Zellerbach Co., who distributed these reproductions as favors

during the holidays, certainly chose a most appropriate subject.

The typography and arrangement is the work of John Henry Nash, and in its composition the well-known art of Mr. Nash is plainly seen in each detail of the work. Any lover of beautiful printing may see the framed work by calling at headquarters.

We wish to extend the thanks of No. 21 to the Zellerbach Co. and to Mr. Ayres for their thoughtfulness in presenting this work to the union.

The Long Beach Sun, which several weeks ago decided to disregard the contract entered into with the Long Beach Typographical Union and conduct their newspaper on the "American plan," have finally come to a realization of the error of their ways and have made peace with the union. All men who had been locked out were reinstated in their positions, and additions were made to their contract which were of interest to both the union and the employer, in that they clarified the contract. During the lockout the Sun attempted to justify its position, but the terms of the contract were so plain that their attempt was an utter failure. They had the assistance in getting out even a semblance of a paper by "rats" from Los Angeles and from the Times of Los Angeles, which furnished them with complete page mats of financial and statistical matter lifted bodily from the Times. Representative Eugene Donovan spent considerable time and energy in the southern city, and it is due to his activity, in a great measure, that the lockout was terminated, and contractual relations again resumed between the newspaper and the union.

Charles Derry, who has been employed on various San Francisco papers, and lately an employee of the Daily Illustrated Herald, has resigned his position and removed to Long Beach, where he assumed the foremanship of the Long Beach Sun. The foreman in charge of the Sun at the time of the lockout remained with the paper, and upon the restoration of the paper to the union fold, he was compelled to seek employment elsewhere. While Mr. Derry's many friends here are sorry to see him go, yet they realize that a good union man and a fine printer is gained by Long Beach, and the benefit to the union, the paper and Mr. Derry are enhanced by his acceptance of the position.

At one of the most hotly contested chapel elections ever held in this city, the Examiner chapel, at an election Tuesday elected W. B. Latta as chairman over "Colonel" White. "Colonel" White has been chairman of the Examiner chapel for nearly 18 years, and was only replaced by the slight margin of one vote at Tuesday's election. Mr. Latta, the new chairman, has been an employee of the Examiner for several years, and during that time has made a large circle of friends who insisted that he enter the race for the chairmanship. He has the best wishes of his friends for his successful administration of the chapel's affairs.

"Jack" Domergue, Examiner machinist, was compelled to relinquish his position for a week, due to a case of flu. But so small a thing as the flu could not keep a good man down, and "Jack" is back on the job.

Miss Daisy Dennie, Examiner chapel, has returned from the southern part of the State, where she was recently called by the sudden and untimely death of a sister. Miss Dennis' sister died as a result of blood poisoning contracted by a wound on her neck caused by a hairpin scratching her neck. Miss Dennis' many friends on the Examiner and in San Francisco will sympathize with her in her loss.

Mr. Pancoast, traveling superintendent for the Hearst papers, was in the city during the past week looking over the Hearst publications. Rumor has it that as a result of his visit Ludlow

caster machines will be installed in the Examiner composing room.

Marvin Cloyd, printer on Leidesdorff street, has made a rearrangement of his composing room, and has added a new Seybold paper cutter to his equipment.

F. J. Hogan, member of No. 21, and proprietor of the Keystone office on Second street, has just returned to his duties after a few weeks in a local hospital.

The Bay City Printing Co. on Battery street, has just added to their floor space by the addition on an adjoining room, and have found it necessary to add a new Kelly press to their equipment.

F. H. Vaughn, Daily News chapel, has been compelled to absent himself from his position several days this week due to illness.

President Stauffer, Phillip Johnson and Claude Couse of the scale committee, visited Sacramento and Stockton this week, at the request of officials of those two unions.

During the preceding week several Ludlows were installed in the Los Angeles Herald and it sent Ed Hoerbelt, former Chronicle ad sub, and Bert Sprenger here for a week's course at the Ludlow agency in the Monadnock building. If they expected a vacation they met disappointment, for they were required to put in seven and one-half hours daily. They left Saturday for home in Mr. Hoerbelt's Durant sport.

Occasionally the wrong dope goes through, and it may be well to correct a misstatement appearing herein recently anent Frank Hutchinson raising vegetables in the garden to the rear of his home. Instead of growing the lowly cabbage, Hutch rears the aristocratic dahlia.

Friday of last week was Charley Derry's last night as a Herald operator, he having accepted an offer to take the foremanship of the Long Beach Sun. Accompanied as far as Fresno by Mr. Constant, also a Herald operator, Mr. Derry left in his Dort for his new home Saturday.

Due to the bashfulness of L. L. Heagney, who has been the writer of the Chronicle Chapel Notes column in these items, it becomes necessary for us to announce that Mr. Heagney has severed his connections with the Chronicle and is now an employee of the Daily Illustrated Herald. Mr. Heagney, who so admirably served his chapel as chairman, and who wrote the interesting items for the chapel, will be missed by his host of friends on the Chronicle, and it is hoped that a worthy successor will be found among the many well-known men of the chapel to continue his good work. He is also responsible for the organization of the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society, which, while only a few months old, has ably demonstrated its worth.

### Chronicle Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

The Chronicle Benefit Society board of directors has accepted applications for membership by Al Overly, all-round printer and genial gentleman; T. O. Boyle, hero of the world war, who was only within the last year entirely recovered from wounds received therein; and F. A. McCallum, himself an overseas veteran of four years' service. His favorite story concerns an Airedale pooch hound with an educated taste. It is a story worth hearing, too. Of such high-grade men as these is the benefit society composed and quite naturally they were heartily welcomed into the fold.

Johnny Neely passed Saturday and Sunday visiting relatives at Buena Vista on the Sacramento river. The climate is ideal, the surroundings beautiful and Mr. Neely intends to get up there as often as possible this summer.

R. Malcolm (Counterfeit) Dollar, who hails from a little mountain town in Virginia or North Carolina, or maybe it is in Missouri, possesses a magnetic name, which possibly accounts for his adding more dollars last week to his bank roll.

At a well-attended meeting of the Chronicle



Mutual Benefit Society on Tuesday night of last week it was unanimously voted to increase the loan fund by transferring \$100 from the general fund. So inadequate was the fund a member wanting a small loan stood little chance of getting it unless he notified Secretary-Treasurer McDermott on pay day right after loans were repaid. Several other matters were discussed and to settle them the president was instructed to distribute ballots for a referendum in the near future.

And still they come. This time it is the application of O. O. Oldham, who admits having attained to the ripe old age of 38, but who never knew a day's sickness in all those years. So good a risk would be snapped up by any insurance company and it is not likely the Chronicle Benefit Society will hesitate long in accepting him.

A communication from Secretary-Treasurer F. C. Birdsall of Denver Union No. 49 to Selig Olcovich goes into detail regarding recent scale negotiations by which wages were increased to \$46.50 for day work and \$49.50 for night, with back pay from September 1, totaling about \$20,000. According to the writer, No. 49's membership finds conditions anything but flourishing, the biggest job shops each employing less than fifteen men.

A few days ago V. C. Berry traded in his Star touring car on a sedan of similar make but of late model. He is a careful driver, one who takes proper care of his machine as well, so the agency allowed very liberal terms—something like \$450—on it in the deal.

Only recently Jim Kennard purchased a Hup roadster from the United States government. He tried it out on Alameda County hills and says some higher priced cars pass him on level road, but none do on steep grades.

O. K. Swiggett and E. B. Hooley pooled their resources and speculated with the proceeds. To be ready for the expected golden shower each supplied himself with an extra large size purse. They didn't absolutely need them when the shower came—the big sum of \$5. And it had to be divided 50-50.

Not so many years back it was considered disgraceful for governmental departments to make use of propaganda to put over their plans. The custom was for some outside and unofficial organization to be organized to spread the influencing matter among the people, but since the war things have changed considerably in this respect. The war taught us the value of propaganda and now departments of the National Government do not hesitate to make use of it. At the present time the smallest moving picture houses in the country are being used to put the Mellon plan over. Whether the owner of the theatre is in favor of or opposed to the Mellon plan makes no difference. He has to get his films from certain sources and among them are films boosting the plan and actually making statements in favor of it that have not even the remotest semblance to truth. Everywhere one turns he finds himself confronted with propaganda in favor of the Mellon plan. The people to be benefited by the plan have plenty of money and wide influence and they are not a bit scrupulous concerning making use of both money and influence in their own interest. The little fellow, the one who will be soaked by the scheme, seems to have neither money nor intelligence and is being misled by this concerted effort on the part of the financial barons, many of them applauding the propaganda when it appears on the screen.

A trades unionist who always gives preference to the union label, shop card and working button is too large for worry, too noble for anger, too strong for fear and too happy to admit he ever has any trouble.

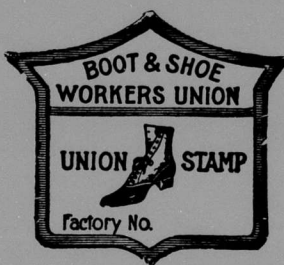
#### FAMILY ESTATE GROWS.

The estate of one family in this country is increasing at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year, according to Congressman Green, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. He did not say what estate he had in mind, but there is no doubt, others stated, that it was the manufacturer of a flivver auto.

Mr. Green's statement was in connection with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's opposition to increased taxes on estates. The secretary fears it will "destroy initiative."

Aid in having the city budget committee include \$500,000 for a proposed teachers' salary aid has been asked of the San Francisco Labor Council by the San Francisco Federation of Teachers—the teachers' union. A difference in teachers' salary between San Francisco and San Diego, in favor of the latter, is pointed out, together with the depreciation of the dollar, absence of permanency of employment and increased educational qualifications as reasons for the increase. Paul J. Moore, Commercial School teacher, has been seated by the Labor Council as the teachers' union delegate.

## This Stamp on Boots and Shoes Signifies:



That the principle of the Collective Bargain is operative and no strikes or lockouts are permitted. That the manufacturer and employees are settling their disputes through mutual adjustment or arbitration without losses from cessation of work.

That industry and workmanship are benefited by uninterrupted production leading to highest quality.

That goods will be delivered on time so that dealers and wearers may be assured of seasonable footwear.

A system of handling labor problems that has been in operation more than 25 years and has created growing respect between employers and employees.

Manufacturers and workmen producing shoes bearing the above Stamp deserve the support of all wage earners and all friends of industrial peace.

Shoe retailers are requested to carry full lines of shoes bearing the Stamp, and all friends of fair and equitable labor relations are requested to purchase same.

List of makers of shoes bearing the Stamp furnished on request.

## Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Collis Lovely  
General President

Charles L. Baine  
General Sec.-Treas.



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of April 11, 1924.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President George S. Hollis.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Financial Secretary McTiernan excused.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From the Federation of Teachers No. 61—Paul J. Mohr, vice Miss S. A. Corpstein. Delegate seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, relative to the standing of the Amalgamated Carpenters. From the London Trades Council, copy of resolution forwarded to the Governor of California, requesting the release of Thomas Mooney. From the International President of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, relative to jurisdiction over bakers in hotels and restaurants.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the San Francisco Federation of Teachers, relative to an increase in salaries for public school teachers. From the Auto Mechanics, relative to the formation of an Automotive Trades Council.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From the Cap Makers' Union, with reference to the withdrawal of its delegates.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Street Carmen's Union No. 518, outline of proposed charter amendment.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate John A. O'Connell, dealing with the resignation of Joseph F. Valentine, international president of the Molders' Union. Moved that resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolution reads:

"Whereas, This Council learns with deep regret of the resignation of Joseph F. Valentine as president of the International Molders' Union of North America, by reason of declining health after years of indefatigable and distinguished service; and

"Whereas, Brother Valentine has a remarkable record as an active and faithful servant in the labor movement, both locally and nationally; in 1874 he joined Molders' Union No. 164 of San Francisco and became its president; and subsequently, in recognition of his activity and meritorious service in behalf of his fellow workers he became first vice-president and then president of the International organization, in which latter capacity he served twenty-one years with great credit to himself and invaluable benefits to the general membership of the craft; in further recognition of his ability and trustworthiness he was elected for a great number of terms to serve as a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, contributing by his wisdom and integrity to the growth and advancement of the cause of organized labor generally; and

"Whereas, The San Francisco labor movement recognizes and appreciates that the retirement of Brother Valentine is a distinct loss to the International Molders' Union in particular and to the labor movement as a whole; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, this 11th day of April, 1924, that we deem it most meet and fitting that the International Molders' Union of North America should recognize the record and work of this their most faithful and deserving officer by making suitable provision for his remaining days, in acknowledgment of his invaluable and indefatigable services in behalf of the cause of organized labor; and, be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Molders' Union No. 164 of San Francisco, the International Molders' Union of North America, and to the American Federation of Labor."

**Report of Executive Committee**—Delegate Brundage stated that on account of frequent trips outside of the city, he would not be able to attend all meetings of the committee, but in future he would give notice in writing, wherefore he will be continued as a member of the Executive Committee. Committee authorized the officers of the Council to arrange for a conference with the Foster-Kleiser Company for the purpose of straightening out the existing differences with the Bill Posters' Union. Representatives of the Street Carmen, Cigarmakers and the Theatrical Federation, relative to their respective boycotts, appeared and gave reasons wherefore no changes will be recommended at this time. The matter of the Schmidt Lithographing Company was laid over for one week. In the matter of the letter of former Member of the Industrial Accident Commission, Will J. French, committee instructed the Secretary to invite Mr. French and the Commission to come or send representatives to the next meeting. Your committee then went into joint session with the Executive Committee of the Building Trades Council and representatives of the Label Section. Report concurred in.

Joint Meeting of Executive Committees of the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, April 7, 1924—Resolved, That the proposal of the Label Section to institute in this city a Trades Union Promotional League, be and is hereby endorsed; that the Secretary of the Label Section be and is hereby requested to address a communication to each union in San Francisco affiliated with the American Federation, requesting it to have its executive officers, president, secretary, and other active representatives attend a meeting in the Labor Temple, Tuesday evening, April 29, 1924, at 8 p. m.; and that the joint committee of ten and the representatives of the Label Section arrange to present to said meeting complete plan of organization for a Trades Union Promotional League. Report concurred in.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—In the matter of the proposed charter amendment, on account of the differences of opinion your committee took the subject-matter under advisement for two weeks. In the matter of the Muscle Shoals controversy pending in Congress, committee recommended that the Council go on record in favor of the development of the Muscle Shoals by the United States Government, and that our representatives in Congress be so notified. Committee recommended that the Howell-Barkley Bill be indorsed, with the understanding that it be amended satisfactorily to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. In the matter of the immigration bills in Congress, committee recommended that the Council indorse the Johnson Bill, H. R. 7995. Report of committee concurred in. Delegate Turner of Waiters requested to be recorded voting "no" on the last recommendation.

**Reports of Unions**—Culinary Workers—Foster's and Compton's are unfair, also Coffee Pot, 18th avenue and Geary street. Bakery Drivers—Torino Bakery still unfair; have distributed copies of letter in Mission District; Phillips Baking Company is still unfair; their output is being sold by the Jenny Wren, Sunshine and Piggly-Wiggly chain stores. Barbers—All shops that keep open on Sundays are unfair. Cracker Bakers—The Hoyt Cracker Company of Los Angeles no longer doing business in San Francisco. Cigar Makers—The El Primo and Van Camp cigars are unfair. Poultry Dressers—Have been successful in terminating strike; requested the assistance of the Butchers and Culinary Workers. Teachers—Were officially invited to attend a conference called by the Superintendent of Schools.

**Label Section**—Requested unions to send delegates and to actively participate in its meetings.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—Moved that the Council adjourn for two weeks; motion carried.

**Receipts**—\$305.55. **Expenses**—\$626.05.

Council adjourned at 10:25 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. J. O'C.

A consistent supporter of the union label can live in the faith that the whole world is on his side so long as he is true to the best that is in him.

### JOSEPH VALENTINE.

Joseph F. Valentine, who has just resigned as president of the International Molders' Union of North America, being succeeded by Michael J. Keough, has a long record of service to the organized molders.

Mr. Valentine was initiated in Local Union 164 of San Francisco in 1879. He has retained his active membership in that local union ever since. He first became prominent during the great molders' strike in San Francisco in 1890. He was in charge of the strike when the molders' convention met in Detroit, Mich., and although a delegate, was prevented by the strike from attending. The convention elected him vice-president of the international organization.

Late in 1890, Mr. Valentine began field work for the molders and quickly gave evidence of his ability as an executive organizer. He soon won the confidence and respect not only of the union membership but of many foundrymen. When President Martin Fox resigned in 1903, Mr. Valentine was elected to succeed him, serving twenty-one years, until his resignation a few days ago.

While Mr. Valentine was vice-president and president, all of the major policies and programs of the union were adopted and placed in effect. In 1905 he entered the activities of the general trade union movement by being elected a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

Because of Mr. Valentine's moral courage, clear-headed grasp of the problems affecting the Molders' Union and his personality, he has exerted a marked influence on the trade union movement as a whole, as well as upon the molders' organization. He was successful to a marked degree in bringing the union and the foundrymen into agreement upon seriously disputed questions.

"A really educated person is a student; but to any one who reflects, it must be evident that those people who confine their reading to books that they can understand easily and fully are not students."—Professor Cassius J. Keyser.

Get the habit of asking for the union label, card and button.

## WEINSTEIN CO.

1041 Market St. San Francisco, Cal.

### Railroad Salvage Sale of 119

#### CORD TIRES

Goodyear, Brunswick, Firestone,  
Goodrich, Silvertown, Federal,  
Fisk, and Ajax and Royal Cords

Bought by us at a mere fraction of factory cost. Most of the tires are perfect.

Cord Tires, size 31x4, at.....\$14.95

Cord Tires, size 32x4, at.....\$16.95

Cord Tires, size 32x4 1/2, at.....\$19.95

Cord Tires, size 33x4 1/2, at.....\$19.95



**RECREATION AND WORK DAY.**

By Hugh Frayne,

**General Organizer American Federation of Labor.**

Now that the shorter work day offers workers more freedom for relaxation and recreation, organized labor can give more attention to providing for the most worthwhile and enjoyable use of its increased spare time. Realizing that individual and social development is as much a matter of having opportunity for recreation and education as it is of leisure, the American Federation of Labor and its affiliations have given their hearty indorsement to the movement for securing public playgrounds and recreation centers under trained leadership.

Recreation when supported by a city or town is recreation in its most democratic form. It offers equal opportunity to all and is considerably cheaper than commercial recreation. This more and more communities are each year recognizing. During the past eighteen years the number of cities and towns providing recreation under leadership for their citizens has grown from forty-one to five hundred and five.

The Playground and Recreation Association of America, on whose board of directors I have the honor to serve, has found in its experience as guide and consultant to cities in their problems of public recreation since 1906, that practically every community of eight thousand or more population needs to employ a trained leader of recreation the year round. This need is far from being met. The time has already come, however, when the kind of recreation a community provides is considered an index of its progress just as are the kind of schools it provides or the way it paves and lights its streets.

When a community has failed to provide recreation facilities and leaders, or provides too few of them, public opinion can do much toward correcting the situation. In some states legislation has made it easier for citizens to secure public recreation systems. Iowa and Illinois have excellent opportunities in this subject. The recreation laws passed by the last legislature of these two states are among the finest and most direct in America. They provide that on a petition of a small percentage of the qualified voters of a city or two under 150,000 (ten per cent in Illinois and fifteen per cent in Iowa), the question of establishing a recreation system under public support must be presented for approval by vote at the next special or general election. If a majority vote, favorable to establishing the system, is passed, the local council or commission is required to set it up.

A number of cities in Illinois and Iowa intend to profit by these new laws. It is expected that the support of local labor groups will be an important factor in carrying on these activities.

An outstanding value of public recreation is the effect of directed play in safe places upon the rising generation. Not a single child drowned or killed while playing in the city was the record reported by officials of the Lewiston, Me., playgrounds last summer. Brazil, Ind., attributes to its playgrounds the fact that it had no cases of juvenile delinquency last summer. Nearby communities without playgrounds had one to four cases. The National Safety Council, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, editors and municipal authorities agree as to the effectiveness of playgrounds in cutting down accidents. Judges, police officials, and social workers testify everywhere to the preventive value of playgrounds on delinquency. Aside from its value in preventing accidents and delinquency, directed public play in building sturdy bodies and teaching good sportsmanship and good citizenship, it is developing interests in handicrafts, music, drama, and athletics that are starting children on the way

to a creative and expressive use of their spare time.

In this age of passive amusements, of many lookers-on and few participators in athletic sports, supplying active, joyous play to all is worth firm support. But the benefits of public recreation are not limited to muscle-stretching, lung-filling and releasing the instinct to romp and frolic found in every normal person, young or old. Through such activities as social gatherings, neighborhood organization, holiday celebrations, and amateur drama and music, public recreation opens the way to that richer self-expression and broader social intercourse which was one of labor's main reasons for advocating the shorter working day, as it means healthier and happier children, better developed men and women, mentally and physically, and has its place in the whole general movement for human progress and enlightenment.

There is no secrecy about the mission of the union label as its success depends upon the support and publicity given it.

**THE UNION STAMP.**

Shoes bearing the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union upon the insole, outsole or lining indicate that they were made in factories where the employer recognized the right of his employees to organize and deal collectively for wages and conditions. Full recognition of the union is granted not only in times of stress but at all times.

Shoes that do not bear the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union are made in non-union factories where the employer is opposed to organized labor and the right of his employees to organize and deal collectively for wages and conditions is denied.

Trade unionists and their friends should keep these facts in mind when purchasing shoes and under no circumstances accept any excuse offered by the retailer for the absence of the union stamp.

The same principle also applies to other industries and the trade unionist who purchases non-union shoes or patronizes the product of non-union, unfair employers in any industry is spending his money to aid the enemies of the trade union movement.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has not only been obliged to meet the opposition of hostile employers but also the attacks by secession movements and independent factions who are opposed to the American Federation of Labor and the principles for which it stands.

Members of organized labor can render great assistance to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union by refusing to purchase shoes that do not bear the union stamp, for all of which we will be grateful and express our appreciation and thanks in advance. Fraternally yours,

C. L. BAINE,  
General Secretary-Treasurer.

To pass an idea on is to multiply its power. Tell your friends to patronize the union label, card and button.



**We Pay  
our work-  
ers more  
to make  
CLOWN  
CIGARETTES  
better**

**UNION  
MADE**

*W. F. Fisher*  
PRESIDENT

*Axtion-Fisher Tob. Co., Inc.*  
M'rs, Louisville, Ky.

Most of life's shadows result from standing in our own light. You stand in your own light every time you fail to patronize the union label, card and button.

**A. KVAALE**

**OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN**  
Expert Watchmaker, Clockmaker & Jeweler  
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Across the Street from Labor Temple

SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND BERKELEY

**SCHLUETER'S**

**FOR SERVICE**  
Electric Washing Machines—All Makes  
2762 Mission Street San Francisco  
Phones Mission 390 and 391

**UNION MADE HATS AND CAPS FOR  
MEN WHO ARE PARTICULAR**

*"Lundstrom"*

Style and Durability in Every  
Hat That You Buy  
6 San Francisco Stores

720 MARKET ST. 1080 MARKET ST.  
2640 MISSION ST. 3242 MISSION ST.  
605 KEARNY ST. 26 THIRD ST.

**"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"**

*Columbia*  
**OUTFITTING CO.**  
MISSION STREET  
at Twenty-second

**NUCOA**

The Wholesome Spread for Bread  
**HICKMAN PRODUCE CO.**

910 Harrison Street  
Phone Douglas 8355

**Coffee That Is?**  
**MISSION DAIRY LUNCH**  
COR. 16TH AND VALENCIA STS.  
S. C. Trauger, Prop.

**SECURE AND PROFITABLE**

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day?

**HUMBOLDT BANK**

Savings and Commercial Depts.  
783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco



# History of President Coolidge's Attitude Toward Labor 1900 to 1920

(Reprinted from Illinois Labor News, March 22, 1924)

As far back as 1900 it is known that the election of President Coolidge as City Solicitor of Northampton was made possible by the vote of a representative of a well-known labor organization, a member of a different party than that of the President.

The political career of President Coolidge is an interesting study in progression.

He was elected a member of the Massachusetts State Legislature from Northampton in 1907 and in that election had the unqualified support of labor.

Elected and served as Mayor of Northampton 1910-1911.

Elected and served as State Senator 1912-1913-1914-1915.

President of that body 1914-1915. The representatives of the various labor organizations urged their friends in the Senate to support him in this election.

Elected and served as Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts 1916-1918.

Elected and served as Governor of Massachusetts 1919-1920.

During his career as a member of the State Government he supported the following bills:

Anti-monopoly bill.

Injunction modification bill.

Anti-discrimination bill.

Direct senatorial election.

Woman's suffrage.

Honest small coal sales.

One day's rest in seven.

Improved working conditions, women and children.

Factory surgical equipment.

Pensions, widows and children of firemen.

Teachers' pensions.

Playgrounds.

Low fares, workmen and children.

Full train crew bill.

Improved milk situation.

Forty-eight hour bill; women and children.

Eliminating profiteering in rents.

Preference for veterans.

Employment for veterans.

Revision of banking laws.

Barbers' license bill.

Eight-hour day for women.

**Each and every one of these measures had the unqualified support of labor.**

As Governor, he signed the Absentee Voting Bill, which had the solid support of labor, who for a great many years had been unsuccessful in having this important measure passed.

He signed the order requiring the Public Service Commission to equip all trains with lifting jacks of sufficient power to hoist the heaviest steel car. This was a humane measure, for in the past experience had proved working men pinioned beneath a car could not be released by the small-calibered jacks carried on the trains.

He also signed an order requiring the railroads to equip all trains with first-aid-to-the-injured equipment and requiring such a set within easy access to all railroad yards.

He supported in committee and voted in the Senate for the passage of the Spotter Bill, a most important measure for the benefit of labor. This bill provided that before a man could be dismissed or disciplined he would have to be confronted with the party preferring the charges. Unfortunately this bill was later declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

One of the most important measures that ever passed the Massachusetts Legislature and presented to a Governor to sign was the bill known as the Forty-eight Hour



Bill for Women and Children. Every possible pressure was brought to bear on him to veto this bill by the Associated Industries and all other Manufacturers' Associations. He listened to them all and then called in the representatives of labor and after hearing their statements, signed the bill. This is thought to be the first measure of its kind enacted in any State in the Union.

On the Full Crew Bill, which was passed only after the greatest fight ever made by organized labor, he not only supported it on its passage but urged its re-passage over the veto of Governor Forr.

The late John Golden, who had been president of the Textile Workers for a great many years, wrote President Coolidge a personal letter thanking him for his assistance on all matters that were beneficial to the Textile Workers of Massachusetts.

Mr. Martin T. Joyce, secretary of the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, for a number of years one of the best-known labor men in the country, is responsible for the statement that the representatives of labor were called in and consulted on labor measures more often while President Coolidge was Governor than ever by any previous Governor.

At the convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, held in Columbus, Ohio, in 1919, his record had been so good, and policies so favorable and friendly to labor, that the following resolution was unanimously adopted on May 31, 1919, and is a matter of record:

"Honorable Calvin A. Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts.

"Whereas, the Honorable Calvin A. Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, has by his acts as a representative of the people of the great commonwealth, demonstrated on all occasions his fairness and given his support to all legislation favorable to the laboring people of the State; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Second Triennial Convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, that the thanks of the Brotherhood



be extended Governor Coolidge for his stand in behalf of the railroad men in matters of legislation while in the House of Representatives, the Senate, and as Chief Executive of the State; and be it further

"Resolved, That the president and the general secretary and treasurer be and are hereby instructed to communicate a copy of this resolution to Governor Coolidge with the best wishes for future success of his administration."

He voted against the bill for nine hours in eleven for street car men. This bill had the backing of the American Federation of Labor but after its enactment it was never accepted by the street car men. At the time President Coolidge, as his reason for not supporting it, advised in his opinion it was not workable.

While President of the Massachusetts Senate, during one of its sessions, he left the rostrum and appeared before Governor Walsh to advocate the appointment of a representative of labor as a member of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission.

In August, 1922, at San Francisco, during his address to the American Bar Association, President Coolidge stated he would rather be known as the Governor who signed the Forty-eight Hour Bill than the Governor during the Boston Police Strike.

As to the Boston Police Strike, it is the opinion of the great many representatives of labor that such a strike was unwisely called. As substantiation of this a representative of one of the largest labor organizations connected with the American Federation of Labor at present an official in the State Government, went before Mayor

Peters and Police Commissioner Curtis and assured them if they would take back the striking policemen he would attend their meeting and urge the charter be returned to Washington.

The facts as to this unfortunate strike and the action of President Coolidge in connection therewith are these:

(1) The law specifically provides that the duties in general of the Police Commission of Boston rest solely upon him; therefore the position is that of a single-handed commission.

(2) The Police Commissioner cannot divide the responsibilities of his office with any other officer of the commonwealth, not even with the Governor, and the latter, under the law, cannot usurp any of these duties until such time as the emergency indicates a crisis at variance with the adequate protection of the public, as the results of the destruction of discipline, involving disorganization.

(3) The crisis had developed prior to any action on the part of Governor Coolidge, as witnessed by the acts of the lawless element at the time, and then the latter only sent in the State troops when it was evident that the local militia used by Mayor Peters with what policemen remained on duty, failed to cope with the situation, with the sanctity of womanhood and the homes of citizens in evident peril.

In view of this record it is impossible to see why President Coolidge should not have the unanimous support of all representatives of labor. In the past he has been their friend and the friend of labor, and there is no reason why he should not continue so in the future.

#### INCOME TAX FACTS.

The Collector of Internal Revenue for this district has started the audit of income tax returns for the year ending December 31, 1923. The audit will include all the 1040A's known as the "little fellows" and the 1040's where the gross amount is less than \$15,000. All returns where the gross amount is in excess of \$15,000 regardless of the amount of tax will be forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C.

Due to the privileges extended to taxpayers under the provisions of Section 250 (d) of the Revenue Act of 1921, it will be necessary to list all the taxable returns before auditing. The part paid returns shall be audited first, the full paid returns second, and the non-taxable returns last.

In the auditing special attention will be directed to the jurat and signature, to non-taxable items, not allowable deductions; excessive items of deductions; errors in computation; credit for personal exemption and any other questionable items.

If the taxpayer's return shows a deficiency in the amount of tax estimated by him to be due, the assessment will be levied, and the taxpayer will be notified by letter of the over-amount of assessment. A period of not less than 30 days will be given the taxpayer in which to file an appeal and show cause or reason why such tax or deficiency should not be paid. If the collector and the taxpayer are unable to come to any agreement respecting the amount of the proposed assessment then the collector shall transmit such appeal to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for final decision, together with the return, the briefs and all other papers submitted by the taxpayer in the case. When a taxpayer has been given an opportunity to appeal and has not done so, as above set forth, and an additional assessment has been made, or where a taxpayer has

appealed and an assessment in accordance with the final decision on such appeal has been made, no claim for abatement shall be entertained, said the collector.

The maximum difference in elevation of land in the United States is 14,777 feet, according to the Geological Survey, of the Department of the Interior. Mount Whitney, the highest point, is 14,501 feet above the sea level, and a point in Death Valley is 276 feet below sea level. These two points, which are both in California, are less

than ninety miles apart. This difference is small, however, as compared with the figures for Asia. Mount Everest rises 29,002 feet above sea level, whereas the shores of the Dead Sea are 1290 feet below sea level, a total difference in land heights of 30,292 feet. Mount Everest has never been climbed. The greatest ocean depth yet found is 32,088 feet, at a point about forty miles north of the island of Mindanao, in the Philippine Islands. The ocean bottom at this point is therefore more than eleven and one-half miles below the summit of Mount Everest.

#### TWO VIEWS OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

##### THE WASHINGTON HERALD.

(Hearst's Paper.)

Issue March 4, 1924.

Our American labor organizations are scattered, discordant, belligerent. Their titular leader spends his time denouncing prohibition and insisting that the American working men should have the right to get drunk every Saturday night, and many other leaders are spending most of their time quarreling over questions of jurisdiction.

Three years ago the British labor representatives came to this country to watch the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and they returned after giving out a statement that American labor was at least 25 and possibly 50 years behind the times.

They were mistaken in this, for when American labor once finds itself and gathers to its fold all who are willing to help and are capable of helping it will make up its lost time rapidly.

##### FRANK HODGES

Secretary British Miners

at A. F. of L. Convention, 1923.

In England and in Europe generally, because wages have fallen, and we have permitted them to fall, unemployment has increased, industries have languished, business has come to a standstill, and the latter stage is infinitely worse than the first.

You have taught the world in America how to maintain the purchasing power of the workers, and therefore you have maintained a standard of living in America for the workers of America higher than the standard of living in any civilized country.

Your standard of living is higher than any I have ever come across for the worker.

The standard of living in Great Britain is a thing of which we are heartily ashamed.

We take our lessons back to the old world to emulate your splendid example.



**FAVOR SHOWN BY BISCUIT COMPANIES.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

Devious are the ways of Big Business and the cracker business is no exception, as witness the ways of the National Biscuit Company and the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company.

Not content with virtually monopolizing the biscuit and cracker business of the United States, the National Biscuit Company and the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company have sought to monopolize the retail selling of biscuits and crackers as well.

The trade commission has ordered the companies, which are the largest biscuit and cracker companies in the United States, to discontinue discriminating in prices between chain stores and co-operative buying associations composed of independent retail grocers when purchasing similar quantities of the products of the two concerns. The National Biscuit Company, which is the larger of the two, does a business of approximately 104,000,000 a year out of an approximate total of \$187,000,000.

**Chain Stores Get Big Advantage.**

The effect of the system of discounts granted by these two companies, the commission found, gives to the chain stores an undue advantage in competing with the independent retail grocers, which advantage tends to substantially lessen competition and to create a monopoly in the retail distribution of the products of these two manufacturers.

In many localities, the commission found it was impossible for an independent retail grocer to successfully stay in business unless he carried the National Biscuit Company's products. Among these products are the "Uneeda Biscuit," "Nabisco," "Zulu," and in addition, some 300 other varieties, the Uneeda Biscuit being the fastest selling cracker in the United States. The extensively advertised products of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company were "Tak-Hom-A Biscuit," "Perfettos," and "Yum-Yums."

Chain store systems, the commission found, were allowed by the two biscuit companies to combine the purchases of all the separate units in the systems, for the purpose of receiving a larger discount, but the biscuit companies refused to allow associations of independent retailers, operating stores similar to the units of a chain store system, to purchase through co-operative purchasing agencies.

**Independents Blocked.**

In order to compete with the chain stores in selling the products of these two biscuit companies, the commission states that groups of retailers in different parts of the country, have attempted to pool their purchases and obtain discounts equal to those granted to the chain stores. The associations of independent retailers have offered to pay in the same way that the chain stores pay, and have further offered to meet any requirements that the biscuit companies make of the chain stores, but the biscuit companies have refused to grant discounts on gross purchases of co-operative retailers' associations and have continued to sell each independent grocer and to grant discounts only on his purchases as such.

The cost of selling the chain system, the commission found, is the same as the cost of selling independent retail stores whose purchases are equal to those of the chain stores and similarly located. The findings further recite that in many instances a purchaser operating an independent retail store is in direct competition with the chain system unit in selling the products of these two biscuit companies, and the aggregate monthly purchases of the chain system unit are no greater than the independent retail stores, and yet the biscuit companies grant a larger discount to the chain store unit than it does to the independent retail store.

**AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.**

Cotton mills in South reported busier in 1923 than previous year, says report.

French government's army bill passed, despite Socialist opposition.

Super-power group formed by ten electric companies for use in national emergency.

Fifteen persons killed when house collapses in Lisbon, Portugal.

Mayor of Pittsburgh issues proclamation urging city to observe daylight saving.

Government sues General Electric Company to end monopoly in electric light bulbs.

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania demands that Attorney General Daugherty go.

Organized labor in New York City raising fund to start labor weekly.

Russia buying cotton in American market on increasing scale.

Industrial accidents cause 121 deaths in New York State in February.

Chicago Federation of Musicians bans free playing at radio broadcasting stations.

World commerce slowly reviving, Chamber of Shipping, London, reports.

Investigation of Prohibition Bureau asked in House.

Bus and tramway men of London strike.

Approximately \$1,960,000,000 spent on relief of unemployment in Great Britain since war ended.

More than 1500 killed as civil war rages in Honduras.

House asks President to call new conference for limiting armament.

Irish Transport Workers' Union expels James Larkin from membership.

United States Steel Corporation shows \$500,000,000 gain for 1923; twelve-hour day eliminated in company's plants, E. H. Gary says.

Strike on Northern Railways of Cuba settled.

Farm wages averaged higher in 1923 than in 1922, Department of Agriculture reports.

Denmark reported ready to recognize Soviet Russia.

Eight sailors killed as steamers collide in river Thames.

Australian Labor party announces opposition to Singapore naval base project.

House passes resolution authorizing nation to spend \$10,000,000 for German relief.

Eight die as trains crash in Metz.

William H. Anderson, former leader of Anti-Saloon League of New York, begins Sing Sing sentence for forgery.

Soviet Russia notifies League of Nations she will sign mutual guarantee and disarmament treaty recommended by last League Assembly.

United Mine Workers ratify three-year peace agreement by overwhelming vote.

Greek National Assembly votes establishment of republic.

New Jersey Labor Department calls Nixon explosion result of gross carelessness and violation of law.

Premier MacDonald expects Labor party to be in power for some time.

Women's Trade Union League to hold annual convention in New York June 16-21.

Twenty-five labor candidates for House of Assembly elected in Western Australia state election.

Canada ready to recognize Soviet Russia, Premier King announces.

Five friends of Daugherty and Jesse Smith made \$33,000,000 in Sinclair Oil stock, Roxie Stinson testifies.

House Judiciary Committee reports child labor amendment and asks speedy consideration.

Drunkennes and alcoholism decrease 50 per cent in France since 1914, French Ministry of Labor reports.

New York Central and Pennsylvania February earnings show big gain.

**FELLOW UNIONISTS**

Down Asiatic Competition!

Patronize White Laundries Only!

**ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE**

IT PAYS TO BUY

**BENDER'S SHOES**

FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

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Martha Washington ShoesNear Twentieth  
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UNION-MADE CLOTHING

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Studios in all principal cities in California

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A Bargain Furniture, Rug and Carpet Store all year round, where your credit goes as far as your cash, and your word is good for credit.

Compare our prices with others. We will be satisfied with the result.

We welcome you, whether you are buying or "just looking." Give us a chance to prove it.

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FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
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Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs  
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

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NEAR POSTOFFICE **SAN FRANCISCO**



**JUST STRIKE IS NEVER LOST.**

By Daniel J. Tobin, President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Peace and harmony is what is needed in the labor movement both in dealing with our employers and amongst ourselves, but the peace and harmony purchased by dishonor or cowardice is not good for either a nation, an organization, or an individual. The most peaceable of men and nations will fight when attacked in their own household.

The labor movement stands for and advocates world peace, arbitration or world differences, conciliation on matters of disagreement, but the labor movement will never subscribe to having our country meekly submit when it is unjustly attacked by enemies from within or without. The same is true for the labor organizations of our country. They want peace. They want to work in harmony with the employing classes. They have no desire to disturb industry because they know that no one suffers as much as do the workers in time of strife. We believe in carrying out our wage contracts and agreements through negotiations, arbitration and conciliation, but when it comes to a point where men cannot get anything to which they are entitled, there is a limit to the patience and endurance of the workers and, if they submit to actual injustice without resisting, then their labor organizations have lost their usefulness and should be disbanded.

Workers should use every means within their power to prevent any condition that would bring about a stoppage of work if it could possibly be avoided, but workers who refuse to fight, to strike, who surrender when they are abused, insulted and deprived of justice, are moral cowards and poor citizens—excuses only for real men. Sometimes strikes which are forced upon the workers are lost insofar as the men obtaining the conditions for which the strike was called, but in reality never was a just strike lost, even though, for the time being, the members submitted and returned to work unconditionally, the fight they made was helpful to them in years to come. Even though they supposedly had lost they really won, for they drove home to the employer the lesson that a strike is very expensive, so that this same set of employers is never very anxious to enter into another conflict.

Yes, we abhor and detest strikes because they mean long suffering, sometimes injunctions, court prosecutions, bodily injury and, in many instances, imprisonment. But, no great victory was ever achieved in this or any other country during the course of civilization except through suffering and privation and sacrifice being made.

**PRISON LABOR TRUST.**

With the aid of convict labor, aprons are manufactured in Iowa prisons at a cost of 57½ cents per dozen. The same labor system makes it possible for the Reliance Manufacturing Company to manufacture work shirts at a cost of 5 cents apiece. In both cases the costs include factory building, heat, light and power.

These figures have been given wide circulation by organized labor in its fight against prison labor. The unionists show that there are five companies in Iowa that are manufacturing the same kind of work shirt. Their labor cost averages \$1.85½ per dozen, with additional costs for building, heat, light and power. The average cost for making an apron similar to the convict brand is \$2.23 per dozen.

The unionists point out that last year the Reliance Company paid the state \$45,984.98 on its contract at the Fort Madison prison. In the same period the state appropriated \$155,182.08 for supporting that prison. This did not include appropriations for building, or for salaries of officers and employees.

**LECTURE COURSES.**

Professor Charles Atwood Kofoed of the Zoology Department, University of California, and one of the most distinguished scientists in this country, gave a lecture on the subject "Heredity" at the Aladdin Studio Tiffin Room, 363 Sutter street, San Francisco, April 7, at 12:30 o'clock.

This lecture was the first of a series which has been arranged by the Associated Charities of San Francisco in co-operation with the University of California Extension Division. The speakers in all six lectures are men of eminence in their fields.

Because of his work in the scientific field, Professor Kofoed holds memberships in the most distinguished scientific societies in America. His discoveries have contributed much to the advancement of knowledge in the medical world as well as to the field of natural science. His published writings cover a wide diversity of subjects: travel, natural science, materia medica.

"Heredity," the subject of Professor Kofoed's lecture, is one of ever-increasing interest to many people and one upon which he speaks with authority.

The remaining lectures of the series are as follows:

Monday, April 28. "The Labor Attitude to Education in England." Dr. John Adams, Professor of Education, University of London.

Monday, May 5. "Character Problems of Adolescence." Dr. J. V. Breitwieser, Associate Professor of Education, University of California.

Monday, May 12. "Character Problems of Adolescence." Dr. J. V. Breitwieser, Associate Professor of Education, University of California.

Monday, May 19. "The Psychology of Temptation." Dr. John Adams, Professor of Education, University of London.

Course tickets for the lectures may be secured from Miss Hilda Steinhart, Chairman, Lecture Committee, Associated Charities, San Francisco. Those wishing single tickets may secure them. A fifty-cent luncheon will be served at twelve o'clock at the Aladdin Studio Tiffin Room immediately preceding the lectures, for those who wish to take advantage of it.

"Citizenship is the power to contribute one's instructed judgment to the public good. It is a thing of the mind, and it demands, for its development, a training that is vigorous and unrelenting. It above all seeks a discipline of thought which comes only from the ability to handle the world about us, to relate the causes and effects of phenomena. No one expects that the mass of the democracy will interest itself in the details of the political process. The number of men who are by nature state-minded as distinct from merely gregarious is probably far smaller than we have so far been content to imagine. But it is clear that the safety, indeed the reality, of a democracy depends in no small part upon this, that the average man can be trained to feel a moral responsibility for the results of the political process. He must be able to relate his wants to right and wrong, and these in turn to the principles of policy between which he is called upon to decide. It is useless to urge that the democracy has a half-conscious sense of right which will lead it even in ignorance to wise decision. The problems of the great society demand the widespread diffusion of accurate knowledge if they are to be capable of solution."

—Harold J. Laski.

"Opportunity may knock once—or many times at a man's door; but what good will it do him if he is off somewhere playing a few strings of Kelly pool? Opportunity usually does business with the fellow who is at home when she calls.—Daily Pep.

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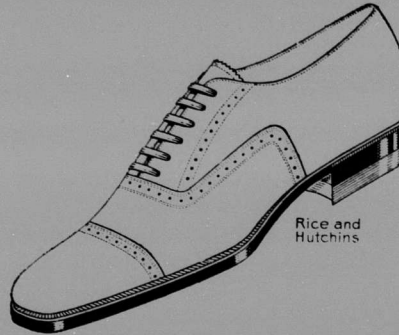


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## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Ralph R. Avery of the railroad trainmen, Ossian Wallin of the carpenters, Patrick J. Daley of the granite cutters.

There will be no meeting of the Labor Council tonight on account of this being Good Friday. A motion was made at the meeting last Friday night to dispense with the meeting in harmony with the desires of the churches.

Representative Cory of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is daily distributing advertising matter bringing to the attention of trade unionists the stamp of his organization and urging them to demand it on shoes purchased. He is also delivering lectures at union meetings in the evening and reports being enthusiastically received everywhere.

Michael Casey, Pacific Coast organizer of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, and president of Local 85 here, is in Seattle on union business. He is expected to return next week.

Government development of Muscle Shoals as a public power source will be recommended to California Congressmen and Senators by the San Francisco Labor Council on recommendation of its law and legislative committee. The Shoals are declared to contain potential power values to the government that will offset the cost of development.

San Jose Auto Mechanics and Machinists' Union 504 has joined four San Francisco unions in indorsement of the proposed Bay District Automotive Trades Council, to be comprised of all crafts engaged in activities connected with automobile repair, service and operation. Indorsement has been voted, according to M. G. Stites, business agent of Automobile Mechanics' Local 1305, by the S. F. Blacksmiths, Milk Wagon Drivers, and Stable and Garage Employees' Unions.

The American-Scandinavian Foundation announced on Wednesday the names of six awarded the Foundation's \$1000 fellowship for 1924-25 in study in the Scandinavian countries. The successful candidates include Miss Caroline Schleff of the University of California. Miss Schleff is a member of the California State Federation of Labor Education Committee.

San Francisco labor will urge upon California's congressional delegation support of the Howell-Barkley bill, which provides for a labor arbitration board to replace the railroad wage board. Unions representing workers on sixteen railroads are behind the move. The new board would provide for arbitration of all disputes before a permanent body equally representative of the workers and the employers. The present board is comprised of a third workers, a third employers and the rest the public. It is claimed the "public" representatives are actually representative of the employers.

### WIRE MEN RAISE WAGES.

A wage increase of 12½ cents an hour has been negotiated by the Electrical Workers' Union of Memphis, Tenn. The new rate is \$1 an hour.

### PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

In New York a new wage agreement between newspaper publishers and Typographical Union ("Big Six") calls for a wage increase of \$5 a week after January 1, 1925.

Dating back to the first of this year wages will be increased \$3 a week. Next July, another dollar will be paid, and the first of the year the fifth dollar will be paid.

With the \$3 increase, dating back to January 1, the new scale is: Day work, \$58 a week; night work, \$61; third shift, \$64.

### THE TORINO BAKERY UNFAIR.

We are prompted to call the attention of organized labor to a condition confronting the workers in the baking industry of San Francisco, because of the fact that we fully realize what your prompt assistance can do for us at this time.

No doubt you are aware that about 1800 trade unionists, more than 80 per cent of whom are heads of families living in San Francisco, are enjoying good wages and working conditions in the baking industry.

We have had no trouble with our employers during the open-shop drive conducted by organized employers against organized labor. First—in part, because our employers have shown a desire to deal fair with us, and second, because we control a very large percentage of organization of the workers in the industry.

Now, however, we have a bakery in San Francisco, with modern equipment costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, which has challenged our power to maintain union standards.

The Torino Bakery, 2823 23rd street, has been a non-union bakery for several years. This bakery has in the past catered largely to the Italian population, but the management has recently installed some of the very latest machinery manufactured and is now attempting to serve the grocery and restaurant trade of San Francisco.

If the Torino Bakery is successful in operating this plant on a non-union basis, fair employers will have a just complaint against such unfair competition, and thus another union labor industry in San Francisco will have been started on the road to destruction.

The Torino Bakery pays its employees just a little more than half as much as do employers who recognize the Bakery Workers' Unions and recently when their employees joined the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, they were locked out and displaced by strikebreakers who are now serving your grocer and the restaurant trade as well as the retail trade—or delivery at your home.

May we depend upon you to see to it that any grocer that you patronize does not handle Torino bread?

There is a wide selection of bread on the market which is manufactured by fair employers to the Bakery Workers' Unions, we therefore ask you to insist upon union-made bread, and save the organized bakery workers an inevitable strike against employers that threaten to impose open-shop conditions upon our unions.

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE G. KIDWELL, Secretary,  
Joint Committee of Bakery Workers' Unions.

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